

# EMBEDDING RELATIVELY HYPERBOLIC GROUPS IN PRODUCTS OF TREES

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**ABSTRACT.** We show that a relatively hyperbolic group quasi-isometrically embeds in a product of finitely many trees if the peripheral subgroups do, and we provide an estimate on the minimal number of trees needed. Applying our result to the case of 3-manifolds, we show that fundamental groups of closed 3-manifolds have asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension at most 8. To complement this result, we observe that fundamental groups of Haken 3-manifolds with non-empty boundary have asymptotic dimension 2.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study when relatively hyperbolic groups quasi-isometrically embed into the product of finitely many trees, and estimate how many trees the product contains. This bounds the asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension of a relatively hyperbolic group. It also has implications for the Hilbert compression of such groups, and the topological dimension of asymptotic cones of such groups.

In the case of hyperbolic groups, the situation has been completely understood by Buyalo, Dranishnikov, Lebedeva and Schroeder [BL07, BDS07]. The following is a weak form of [BDS07, Theorem 1.1].

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $G$  be a Gromov hyperbolic group. Then  $G$  admits a quasi-isometric embedding into the product of  $n + 1$  metric trees, where  $n = \dim \partial_\infty G$  is the topological dimension of the boundary. Moreover,  $G$  does not embed into any product of  $n$  metric trees.*

Our result shows that if the peripheral groups of a relatively hyperbolic group quasi-isometrically embed into the product of finitely many trees, then the group will also. (For the definition of a relatively hyperbolic group, see Section 2.)

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**Theorem 1.2.** *Suppose the group  $G$  is hyperbolic relative to  $H_1, \dots, H_n$ . If each  $H_i$  quasi-isometrically embeds into a product of  $m$  metric trees, then  $G$  quasi-isometrically embeds into a product of  $M$  metric trees, where*

$$M = \max\{\text{asdim}(G), m + 1\} + m + 1 < \infty.$$

*Conversely, if  $G$  quasi-isometrically embeds into a product of  $M$  metric trees, then each peripheral group does also.*

Both these theorems use results that study the relationship between the asymptotic dimension of a hyperbolic space and the capacity dimension of its boundary. Before proceeding further, we define these notions, and the closely related notion of asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension.

Suppose  $\mathcal{U}$  is a family of subsets of a metric space  $X$ . We say  $\mathcal{U}$  is  $D$ -bounded if the diameter of every  $U \in \mathcal{U}$  is at most  $D$ . The  $s$ -multiplicity of  $\mathcal{U}$  is the infimal integer  $n$  so that every subset of  $X$  with diameter less than or equal to  $s$  meets at most  $n$  subsets of  $\mathcal{U}$ .

The *asymptotic dimension* of  $X$ , denoted by  $\text{asdim}(X)$ , is the smallest  $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$  so that for all  $r > 0$ , there exists  $D(r) < \infty$  and a  $D(r)$ -bounded cover  $\mathcal{U}$  of  $X$  with  $s$ -multiplicity at most  $n + 1$  [Gro93, 1.E]. The *asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension* of  $X$ , denoted by  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(X)$ , is the smallest  $n$  so that there exists  $L < \infty$  with the property that for all sufficiently large  $r < \infty$ , there exists an  $Lr$ -bounded cover  $\mathcal{U}$  of  $X$  with  $r$ -multiplicity at most  $n + 1$  [LS05, BDHM09].

The following definition simplifies our discussion of how metric spaces embed in trees.

**Definition 1.3.** *Given a metric space  $X$ , let  $\text{eco-dim}(X)$  be the smallest  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  so that  $X$  quasi-isometrically embeds in the product of  $n$  metric trees, and set  $\text{eco-dim}(X) = \infty$  if no such embedding exists.*

The inequalities  $\text{asdim}(X) \leq \text{asdim}_{AN}(X) \leq \text{eco-dim}(X)$  hold for any metric space  $X$ . These three quantities are equal for hyperbolic groups, as shown in [BL07, BDS07]. Both equalities can fail in general: there are groups  $G$  with finite asymptotic dimension but infinite asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension [Now07]. The discrete Heisenberg group  $H$  has  $\text{asdim}(H) = \text{asdim}_{AN}(H) = 3$ , but  $\text{eco-dim}(H) = \infty$  (see the discussion in Section 5).

As an aside, Lang and Schlichenmaier show that if  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(X, d) < \infty$ , then for sufficiently small  $\epsilon > 0$ , the snowflaked space  $(X, d^\epsilon)$  has  $\text{eco-dim}(X, d^\epsilon) \leq \text{asdim}_{AN}(X, d) + 1$  [LS05, Theorem 1.3].

For hyperbolic groups, these asymptotic invariants are related to the local properties of the boundary. The *capacity dimension* of  $X$ , denoted by  $\text{cdim}(X)$ , is the smallest  $n$  so that there exists  $L < \infty$  with the property that for all sufficiently small  $r > 0$ , there exists an  $Lr$ -bounded cover  $\mathcal{U}$  of  $X$  with  $r$ -multiplicity at most  $n + 1$  [Buy05a, Prop. 3.2]. Buyalo shows the following embedding theorem.

**Theorem 1.4** ([Buy05b, Theorem 1.1]). *Suppose  $X$  is a visual Gromov hyperbolic metric space, and  $\text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) < \infty$ . Then  $\text{eco-dim}(\partial_\infty(X)) \leq \text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) + 1$ .*

The following proposition gives a simple bound for the capacity dimension of the boundary of  $X$ .

**Proposition 3.6** *Suppose  $X$  is a Gromov hyperbolic geodesic metric space. Then  $\text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) \leq \text{asdim}(X)$ .*

This proposition does not seem to be recorded in the literature, possibly because in the case when the space admits a cocompact isometric action the stronger equality  $\text{asdim}(X) = \text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) + 1$  holds [BL07]. Even without such an action, Buyalo shows the inequality  $\text{asdim}(X) \leq \text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) + 1$  [Buy05a].

In the case of a relatively hyperbolic group  $(G, \{H_i\})$ , a natural choice for  $X$  is  $X(G)$ , the Bowditch space associated to  $(G, \{H_i\})$ , see Definition 2.4. We bound the asymptotic dimension of  $X(G)$  in terms of the asymptotic dimension of  $G$  and the asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension of the peripheral groups.

**Proposition 3.4** *Let  $G$  be hyperbolic relative to  $H_1, \dots, H_n$ , and let  $m = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} \text{asdim}_{AN}(H_i)$ . Then*

$$\max\{\text{asdim}(G), m\} \leq \text{asdim}(X(G)) \leq \max\{\text{asdim}(G), m + 1\}.$$

Osin had earlier shown that  $\text{asdim}(G)$  is finite if  $\text{asdim}(H_i) < \infty$  for each  $i$  [Osi05, Theorem 1.2].

The product of  $n$  (unbounded) metric trees has asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension  $n$  (see, e.g., [LS05]). Therefore, Theorem 1.4 and Propositions 3.6 and 3.4 combine to show the following.

**Corollary 1.5.** *Suppose the group  $G$  is hyperbolic relative to  $H_1, \dots, H_n$ . Let  $m = \max\{\text{eco-dim}(H_i)\}$ . Then  $\text{eco-dim}(X(G)) \leq \max\{\text{asdim}(G), m + 1\} + 1$ .*

In order to prove Theorem 1.2, we use work of Bestvina, Bromberg and Fujiwara to combine the embeddings of the peripheral groups and of  $X(G)$  into a single embedding of  $G$  into a product of trees.

**Theorem 4.1** *Let  $G$  be hyperbolic relative to  $H_1, \dots, H_n$ , and suppose that each  $H_i$  admits a quasi-isometric embedding into the product of  $m$*

trees. Then  $G$  admits a quasi-isometric embedding into the product of  $m$  trees and either  $X(G)$  or the coned-off graph  $\hat{G}$ .

This theorem completes the proof of Theorem 1.2. Note that the converse statement is automatic, as peripheral groups of a relatively hyperbolic group are undistorted in the ambient group [DS05, Lemma 4.15].

Rather than using the Bowditch space  $X(G)$ , to improve the bounds in Theorem 1.2 one might hope to use instead the (hyperbolic) coned-off graph  $\hat{G}$ . However, the non-locally finite nature of  $\hat{G}$  leads to a non-compact boundary, and much of the machinery used above no longer applies.

The embeddings we consider are not and cannot be required to be equivariant, because there exist hyperbolic groups with property (T) (for example, any cocompact lattice in  $Sp(n, 1)$ ), which in particular cannot act interestingly on trees. We remark that the inverse problem of equivariantly embedding trees into hyperbolic spaces is treated in [BIM05].

Theorem 1.2 has the following immediate corollary.

**Corollary 1.6.** *If the peripheral groups of a relatively hyperbolic group  $G$  each quasi-isometrically embed into the product of finitely many trees, then  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(G) < \infty$ .*

If the group  $G$  satisfies  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(G) < \infty$  then it has Hilbert compression 1 [Gal08, Theorem 1.1.1]. It then makes sense to compare the corollary above with the results in [Hum11] relating the compression exponents of the peripheral subgroups to that of the ambient group.

In Section 5 we apply our results to 3-manifold groups, and show, amongst other results, the following.

**Theorem 5.1** *Let  $G = \pi_1(M)$ , where  $M$  is a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose (possibly empty) boundary is a union of tori. Then  $\text{eco-dim}(G) < \infty$  if and only if no manifold in the prime decomposition of  $M$  has Nil geometry; in this case,  $\text{eco-dim}(G) \leq 8$ .*

*In any case,  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(G) \leq 8$ .*

Finally, in Appendix A we prove a bound on the asymptotic dimension of HNN extensions, following work of Dranishnikov.

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## 2. RELATIVELY HYPERBOLIC GROUPS

In this section we define relatively hyperbolic groups and their (Bowditch) boundaries.

**2.1. Definitions.** There are many definitions of relatively hyperbolic groups. We will give one in terms of actions on a cusped space. First we define our model of a horoball.

**Definition 2.1.** Suppose  $\Gamma$  is a connected graph with vertex set  $V$  and edge set  $E$ , where every edge has length one. The horoball  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  is defined to be the graph with vertex set  $V \times \mathbb{N}$  and edges  $((v, n), (v, n+1))$  of length 1, for all  $v \in V$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and edges  $((v, n), (v', n))$  of length  $e^{-n}$ , for all  $(v, v') \in E$ .

Note that  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  is quasi-isometric to the metric space constructed from  $\Gamma$  by gluing to each edge in  $E$  a copy of the strip  $[0, 1] \times [1, \infty)$  in the upper half-plane model of  $\mathbb{H}^2$ , where the strips are attached to each other along  $v \times [1, \infty)$ .

As is well known, these horoballs are hyperbolic with boundary a single point. Moreover, it is easy to estimate distances in horoballs. We will write  $A \approx B$  if the quantities  $A$  and  $B$  differ by some constant.

**Lemma 2.2.** Suppose  $\Gamma$  and  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  are defined as above. Let  $d_\Gamma$  and  $d_\mathcal{H}$  denote the corresponding path metrics. Then for each  $(x, m), (y, n) \in \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ , we have

$$d_\mathcal{H}((x, m), (y, n)) \approx 2 \ln(d_\Gamma(x, y)e^{-\min\{m, n\}} + 1) + |m - n|.$$

*Proof.* We may assume that  $m \leq n$ . We can suppose  $d_\Gamma(x, y) \geq e^m$ , as if not  $|m - n| \leq d_\mathcal{H}((x, m), (y, n)) \leq 1 + |m - n|$ . In particular  $\ln(d_\Gamma(x, y)/e^m + 1) \approx \ln d_\Gamma(x, y) - m$ . By construction of  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ , any geodesic  $\gamma$  between  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  must go from  $(x, m)$  to  $(x, t)$  changing only the second coordinate, then follow a geodesic  $\gamma' \subset \Gamma \times \{t\} \subset \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  to  $(y, t)$ , then back to  $(y, n)$ . Thus

$$(2.3) \quad d_\mathcal{H}((x, m), (y, n)) \leq 2(t - m) + |n - m| + e^{-t}d_\Gamma(x, y),$$

with equality for the best choice of  $t$ . It is readily seen that this value is attained for the least  $t$  so that  $l_t = e^{-t}d_\Gamma(x, y)$  satisfies  $l_t/e + 2 \geq l_t$ , that is,  $l_t \leq 2e/(e - 1) = \rho$ . So the best choice of  $t$  is  $t = \lceil \ln(d_\Gamma(x, y)/\rho) \rceil$ , and the right hand side of (2.3) is  $2(\ln d_\Gamma(x, y) - m) - 2 \ln \rho + |n - m| + \epsilon$ , where  $|\epsilon| \leq 2 + \rho$ .  $\square$

**Definition 2.4.** Suppose  $G$  is a finitely generated group, and  $\{H_i\}_{i=1}^n$  a collection of finitely generated subgroups of  $G$ . Let  $S$  be a finite generating set for  $G$ , so that  $S \cap H_i$  generates  $H_i$  for each  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .

Let  $\Gamma(G, S)$  be the Cayley graph of  $G$  with respect to  $S$ . Let  $X(G) = X(G, \{H_i\}, S)$  be the space resulting from gluing to  $\Gamma(G, S)$  a copy of  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma(H_i, S \cap H_i))$  to each coset  $gH_i$  of  $H_i$ , for each  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .

We say that  $(G, \{H_i\})$  is relatively hyperbolic if  $X(G)$  is Gromov hyperbolic, and call the members of  $\{H_i\}$  peripheral subgroups.

This is equivalent to the other usual definitions of (strong) relative hyperbolicity; see [GM08, Theorem 3.25].

**2.2. Visual metric.** Let  $X$  be a geodesic, Gromov hyperbolic space (not necessarily proper), with fixed base point  $0 \in X$ . Suppose all geodesic triangles are  $\delta$ -slim. One equivalent definition of the boundary  $\partial_\infty X$  is as the set of equivalence classes of  $(1, 20\delta)$ -quasigeodesic rays  $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ , with  $\gamma(0) = 0$ , where two rays are equivalent if they are at finite Hausdorff distance from each other. Let  $(x|y) = (x|y)_0$  denote the Gromov product on  $\partial_\infty X$  with respect to 0. Up to an additive error,  $(x|y)$  equals the distance from 0 to some (any)  $(1, 20\delta)$ -quasigeodesic line from  $x$  to  $y$  [KB02, Remark 2.16].

A metric  $\rho$  on  $\partial_\infty X$  is a visual metric if there exists  $C_0, \epsilon > 0$  so that  $\frac{1}{C_0}e^{-\epsilon(x|y)} \leq \rho(x, y) \leq C_0e^{-\epsilon(x|y)}$  for all  $x, y \in \partial_\infty X$ . Boundaries of Bowditch spaces will always be endowed with a visual metric. The capacity dimension of such boundary is independent of the choice of visual metric [Buy05b].

**2.3. Distance formula.** Let  $G$  be a relatively hyperbolic group and let  $\mathbf{Y}$  be the collection of all left cosets of peripheral subgroups. For  $Y \in \mathbf{Y}$ , let  $\pi_Y$  be a closest point projection map onto  $Y$ . Denote by  $\hat{G}$  the *coned-off graph* of  $G$ , that is to say the metric graph obtained from a Cayley graph of  $G$  by adding an edge connecting each pair of (distinct) vertices contained in the same left coset of peripheral subgroup. Let  $\{\{x\}\}_L$  denote  $x$  if  $x > L$ , and 0 otherwise. We write  $A \approx_{\lambda, \mu} B$  if  $A/\lambda - \mu \leq B \leq \lambda A + \mu$ . The following is proven in [Sis10].

**Theorem 2.5** (Distance formula for relatively hyperbolic groups). *There exists  $L_0$  so that for each  $L \geq L_0$  there exist  $\lambda, \mu$  so that the following holds. If  $x, y \in G$  then*

$$(2.6) \quad d(x, y) \approx_{\lambda, \mu} \sum_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}} \{\{d(\pi_Y(x), \pi_Y(y))\}\}_L + d_{\hat{G}}(x, y).$$

### 3. ASYMPTOTIC AND CAPACITY DIMENSION ESTIMATES

In this section we bound the asymptotic dimension of the Bowditch space of a relatively hyperbolic group. We also bound the capacity

dimension of the boundary of a Gromov hyperbolic space by its asymptotic dimension.

Observe that at the cost of a slight relaxation in the value of  $s$ , a collection of subsets  $\mathcal{U}$  has  $s$ -multiplicity at most  $m$  if and only if we can write  $\mathcal{U} = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \mathcal{U}_i$ , where each  $\mathcal{U}_i$  is  $s$ -disjoint: it is a collection of subsets pairwise separated by a distance of at least  $s$ . This follows from an application of Zorn's lemma. We will use this alternative characterization throughout this section.

**3.1. Asymptotic dimension of Bowditch spaces.** First we bound the asymptotic dimension of a horoball.

**Proposition 3.1.**  $\text{asdim}(\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)) \leq \text{asdim}_{AN}(\Gamma) + 1$ .

*Proof.* We will use the Hurewicz theorem for asymptotic dimension.

**Theorem 3.2** ([BD06, Theorem 1]). *Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a Lipschitz map between geodesic metric spaces, and suppose that for each  $R$  the family  $\{f^{-1}(B_R(y))\}_{y \in Y}$  has uniform asymptotic dimension  $\leq m$ . Then  $\text{asdim}(X) \leq \text{asdim } Y + m$ .*

Choose some vertex  $x \in \Gamma$ , and let  $\gamma$  be the geodesic ray in  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  obtained by concatenating the edges between  $(x, i)$  and  $(x, i + 1)$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let  $f : \mathcal{H}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \gamma$  be the natural 1-Lipschitz map given by  $f(z, i) = (x, i)$ . Fix some  $R > 0$ . The preimages under  $f$  of all balls of radius  $R$  in  $\gamma$  are quasi-isometric (with constants depending on  $R$  only) to  $(\Gamma, d_n)$  for some  $n$ , where  $d_n(x, y) = 2 \ln(d_\Gamma(x, y)e^{-n} + 1)$ , see Lemma 2.2. So, we only need to show that the uniform asymptotic dimension of  $\{(\Gamma, d_n)\}$  is at most  $m$ . Fix any  $R$  large enough. There exists  $C = C(\Gamma)$  so that the following holds. Let  $m = \text{asdim}_{AN}(\Gamma)$ . For each  $n$  there exists a covering  $\mathcal{U}(n) = \mathcal{U}_1(n) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{U}_{m+1}(n)$  of  $(\Gamma, d_\Gamma)$  such that each  $\mathcal{U}_i(n)$  is  $e^{n+R}$ -disjoint and  $Ce^{n+R}$ -bounded. So,  $\mathcal{U}_i(n)$  is  $(2R - M)$ -disjoint and  $(2R + M)$ -bounded with respect to  $d_n$ , where  $M$  depends on  $\Gamma$  only.  $\square$

Proposition 3.1 has a weak converse.

**Proposition 3.3.**  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(\Gamma) \leq \text{asdim}(\mathcal{H}(\Gamma))$ .

*Proof.* Set  $m = \text{asdim}(\mathcal{H}(\Gamma))$ . There exists a covering  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{U}_{m+1}$  of  $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$  such that each  $\mathcal{U}_i$  is  $r$ -disjoint and  $R$ -bounded, for some  $r, R$  large enough. Up to increasing  $R$  and decreasing  $r$  we have that for each  $n$  there exists a covering  $\mathcal{U}_1(n) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{U}_{m+1}(n)$  of  $(\Gamma, d_n)$  with the same properties, where  $d_n(x, y) = 2 \ln(d_\Gamma(x, y)e^{-n} + 1)$  as in the

previous proof. So, each  $\mathcal{U}_i(n)$  is  $e^n(e^{r/2} - 1)$ -disjoint and  $e^n(e^{R/2} - 1)$ -bounded in  $(\Gamma, d_\Gamma)$ . We are done as

$$\frac{e^n(e^{R/2} - 1)}{e^n(e^{r/2} - 1)}$$

is bounded independently of  $n$ .  $\square$

Now we can bound the asymptotic dimension of the Bowditch space.

**Proposition 3.4.** *Let  $G$  be hyperbolic relative to  $H_1, \dots, H_n$ , and let  $m = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} \text{asdim}_{AN}(H_i)$ . Then*

$$\max\{\text{asdim}(G), m\} \leq \text{asdim}(X(G)) \leq \max\{\text{asdim}(G), m + 1\}.$$

*Proof.* The lower bound by  $m$  follows from Proposition 3.3. The lower bound by  $\text{asdim}(G)$  follows as  $X(G)$  contains  $G$  with a proper metric.

For the upper bound, we will use the union theorem for asymptotic dimension.

**Theorem 3.5** ([BD01, Theorem 1]). *Let  $Y$  be a geodesic metric space and suppose that  $Y = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i$ . Also, suppose that  $\{A_i\}$  has uniform asymptotic dimension  $\leq n$  and for each  $R$  there exists  $Y_R \subseteq Y$  so that  $\text{asdim } Y_R \leq n$  and  $\{A_i \setminus Y_R\}$  is  $R$ -disjoint. Then  $\text{asdim } Y \leq n$ .*

We can apply the theorem with  $\{A_i\}$  the family of horoballs of  $X(G)$  (we gave a bound on their asymptotic dimension in Proposition 3.1), and we can choose  $Y_R$  to be a suitable neighborhood of orbits of  $G$ , which have the same asymptotic dimension of  $G$  as the action of  $G$  on  $X(G)$  is proper.  $\square$

### 3.2. Capacity dimension estimate.

**Proposition 3.6.** *Suppose  $X$  is a Gromov hyperbolic geodesic metric space. Then  $\text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) \leq \text{asdim}(X)$ .*

*Proof.* We fix the notation of Subsection 2.2 regarding visual metrics.

Each  $x \in \partial_\infty X$  is the limit of some  $(1, 20\delta)$ -quasigeodesic  $\gamma$  [KB02, Remark 2.16]. Given  $R > 0$ , define the projection  $\pi_R : \partial_\infty X \rightarrow X$  by  $\pi_R(x) = \gamma(R)$ . This is well defined up to an error of  $C_1 = C_1(\delta)$ . By considering a quasi-geodesic triangle between  $a, b$  and 0, observe that there exists  $C_2 = C_2(C_0, C_1, \delta)$  so that if  $d(\pi_R(a), \pi_R(b)) \geq s > 2C_1$ , then  $\rho(a, b) \geq \frac{1}{C_2} e^{-\epsilon(R-s/2)}$ . Similarly, if  $d(\pi_R(a), \pi_R(b)) \leq t$  then  $\rho(a, b) \leq C_2 e^{-\epsilon(R-t/2)}$ .

If  $\text{asdim}(X) \leq n$ , then, given  $s = 3C_1$ , there exists  $t < \infty$  and a cover  $\mathcal{U} = \bigcup_0^n \mathcal{U}_i$  so that each  $U \in \mathcal{U}$  has diameter at most  $t$ , and  $\mathcal{U}_i$  is  $s$ -disjoint.



Suppose some small  $r > 0$  is given. Let  $R = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln r$ . For  $U \in \mathcal{U}_i \subset \mathcal{U}$ , let  $\hat{U} \subset \partial_\infty X$  be the set of points  $z$  so that there exists a  $(1, 20\delta)$ -quasigeodesic  $\gamma$  from 0 to  $z$  with  $\gamma(R) \in U$ . Let  $\hat{\mathcal{U}}_i = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}_i} \hat{U}$ , and  $\hat{\mathcal{U}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \hat{\mathcal{U}}_i$ .

By the above estimates,  $\hat{\mathcal{U}}_i$  is  $(e^{\epsilon s/2}r/C_2)$ -disjoint, and  $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$  is  $C_2 r e^{\epsilon t/2}$ -bounded. Since the ratio of these distances is bounded by  $C_2^2 e^{\epsilon(t-s)/2}$ , we have  $\text{cdim}(\partial_\infty X) \leq n$ .  $\square$

#### 4. EMBEDDING IN A PRODUCT OF QUASI-TREES AND THE BOWDITCH SPACE

The aim of this section is to find an embedding of a given relatively hyperbolic group into a product of trees “stabilized” by the Bowditch space or the coned-off graph.

**Theorem 4.1.** *Let  $G$  be hyperbolic relative to  $H_1, \dots, H_n$ . Suppose there exists  $k$  so that each  $H_i$  admits quasi-isometric embedding into the product of  $k$  trees. Then  $G$  admits a quasi-isometric embedding into the product of  $k$  trees and either  $X(G)$  or the coned-off graph  $\hat{G}$ .*

We prove this theorem in subsection 4.2.

**4.1. Quasi-trees of spaces.** To prove Theorem 4.1 we use a result by Bestvina, Bromberg and Fujiwara described below.

Let  $\mathbf{Y}$  be a set and for each  $Y \in \mathbf{Y}$  let  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$  be a geodesic metric space. For each  $Y$  let  $\pi_Y : \mathbf{Y} \setminus \{Y\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}(Y))$  be a function (where  $\mathcal{P}(Y)$  is the collection of all subsets of  $Y$ ). Define

$$d_Y^\pi(X, Z) = \text{diam}\{\pi_Y(X) \cup \pi_Y(Z)\}.$$

Using the enumeration in [BBF10], consider the following Axioms:

- (0)  $\text{diam}(\pi_Y(X)) < +\infty$ ,
- (3) There exists  $\xi$  so that  $\min\{d_Y^\pi(X, Z), d_Z^\pi(X, Y)\} \leq \xi$ ,
- (4) There exists  $\xi$  so that  $\{Y : d_Y^\pi(X, Z) \geq \xi\}$  is a finite set for each  $X, Z \in \mathbf{Y}$ .

For a suitably chosen constant  $K$ , let  $\mathcal{C}(\{(\mathcal{C}(Y), \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}})$  be the path metric space consisting of the union of all  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$ ’s and edges of length 1 connecting all points in  $\pi_X(Z)$  to all points in  $\pi_Z(X)$  whenever  $X, Z$  are connected by an edge in a certain complex  $\mathcal{P}_K(\{(\mathcal{C}(Y), \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}})$  whose definition we do not need.

We are ready to state the result from [BBF10] that we will need.

**Theorem 4.2** ([BBF10, Theorem 3.10]). *If  $\{(\mathcal{C}(Y), \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}}$  satisfies Axioms (0), (3) and (4) and each  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$  is a tree then  $\mathcal{C}(\{(\mathcal{C}(Y), \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}})$  is a quasi-tree (i.e. it is quasi-isometric to a tree).*

In our case, we let  $\mathbf{Y}$  be the collection of all left cosets of peripheral subgroups of the relatively hyperbolic group  $G$ . For  $Y \in \mathbf{Y}$ , denote by  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$  a copy of a Cayley graph of the peripheral subgroup corresponding to  $Y$ , and let  $\pi_Y$  be a closest point projection on  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$  for each  $Y \in \mathbf{Y}$ . As peripheral subgroups are undistorted in  $G$  [DS05, Lemma 4.15] we can, for our purposes, identify  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$  with the corresponding subset of  $G$ .

**Lemma 4.3.** *The collection  $\{(\mathcal{C}(Y), \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}}$  satisfies Axioms (0), (3) and (4).*

*Proof.* For some constant  $C$ , the following holds [Sis10]:

- $\text{diam}(\pi_Y(Y')) \leq C$  whenever  $Y \neq Y'$ , and
- if for some  $x, y$  we have  $d(\pi_Y(x), \pi_Y(y)) \geq C$  then any geodesic from  $x$  to  $y$  intersects  $B_C(\pi_Y(x))$  and  $B_C(\pi_Y(y))$ .

The first property clearly implies Axiom (0). The fact that the second property implies Axiom (3) can be considered folklore, see [Sis11, Lemma 2.5]. Axiom (4) follows from the fact that the right hand side of the distance formula (2.6) is finite.  $\square$

**4.2. The proof of Theorem 4.1.** Let us go back to the general setting of Theorem 4.2 for a moment. Let  $f_Y : \mathcal{C}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'(Y)$  be coarsely Lipschitz maps with uniform constants. Observe that if the axioms hold for  $\{(\mathcal{C}(Y), \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}}$ , then they also hold for  $\{(\mathcal{C}'(Y), f_Y \circ \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}}$ .

Now suppose that each  $H_i$  admits a quasi-isometric embedding into the product of  $k$  trees. We then have coarsely Lipschitz maps  $f_{i,Y}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$  from  $\mathcal{C}(Y)$  to some tree  $T_{i,Y}$ . According to the observation we just made and Theorem 4.2, for each  $i$  we have a map  $p_i : G \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_i = \mathcal{C}(\{(T_{i,Y}, f_{i,Y} \circ \pi_Y)\}_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}})$ , and  $\mathbf{T}_i$  is a quasi-tree. The last step in the proof of Theorem 4.1 is the following proposition.

**Proposition 4.4.** *The map  $f = \prod p_i \times c : G \rightarrow \prod \mathbf{T}_i \times \hat{G}$  is a quasi-isometric embedding, where  $c : G \rightarrow \hat{G}$  is the inclusion.*

*Proof.* There are distance formulas for the  $\mathbf{T}_i$ 's [BBF10, Lemma 3.3, Corollary 3.12] which summed up give, for  $L, \lambda, \mu$  large enough,

$$d\left(\prod p_i(x), \prod p_i(y)\right) \approx_{\lambda, \mu} \sum_{Y \in \mathbf{Y}} \{\{d(\pi_Y(x), \pi_Y(y))\}\}_L.$$

Comparing this with the distance formula for relatively hyperbolic groups (Theorem 2.5) immediately gives the required estimates.  $\square$

The map  $c$  factors through Lipschitz maps  $G \rightarrow X(G) \rightarrow \hat{G}$ , so the proposition implies both versions of Theorem 4.1.

## 5. THREE DIMENSIONAL MANIFOLD GROUPS

In this section we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 5.1.** *Let  $G = \pi_1(M)$ , where  $M$  is a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose (possibly empty) boundary is a union of tori. Then  $\text{eco-dim}(G) < \infty$  if and only if no manifold in the prime decomposition of  $M$  has Nil geometry; in this case,  $\text{eco-dim}(G) \leq 8$ .*

*In any case,  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(G) \leq 8$ .*

The second part of the following proposition is not needed for our purposes, but we think it is of independent interest.

**Proposition 5.2.** (1) *If  $M$  is a graph manifold with non-empty boundary then  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(\pi_1(M)) = 2$ .*  
 (2) *If  $M$  is a Haken orientable 3-manifold with non-empty boundary then  $\text{asdim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 2$ .*

Recall that a compact orientable 3-manifold  $M$  is *Haken* if it is irreducible and it contains a  $\pi_1$ -injective embedded surface  $S$ . Cutting  $M$  along  $S$  gives another Haken manifold, and moreover the new  $\pi_1$ -injective surface can be required to have non-empty boundary. Repeating the cutting procedure finitely many times yields a disjoint union of balls. Such sequence of cuts is called *Haken hierarchy*.

*Proof.* 1) The lower bound follows from the existence of undistorted copies of  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  in  $\pi_1(M)$ . Up to passing to a finite-sheeted cover of  $M$ , we can assume that  $M$  fibers over  $S^1$  by [WY97], so that we have a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow F \rightarrow \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1,$$

where  $F$  is a free group. What is more, the content of [WY97, Theorem 0.7] is that a fiber intersects all Seifert components and it splits them open into products of a surface with an interval. In particular, the monodromy of the fiber bundle is a product of Dehn twists along disjoint simple closed curves (the connected components of the intersection of the fiber with the boundary of the Seifert components), and so  $F$  is undistorted in  $\pi_1(M)$ . The result then follows from a direct application of [BDLM08, Theorem 0.2].

2) We proceed by induction on the length of a Haken hierarchy for  $M$  so that all surfaces involved have non-empty boundary. If  $M$  is a ball, then the result trivially holds. Otherwise,  $\pi_1(M)$  can be written as an amalgamated product  $\pi_1(N_1) *_{\pi_1(S)} \pi_1(N_2)$  or an HNN extension  $\pi_1(N_1) *_{\pi_1(S)}$ , where  $N_i$  is a Haken manifold admitting a strictly shorter Haken hierarchy (of the type described above) than  $M$  and  $S$  is a compact surface with non-empty boundary. We can then use the

induction step and the fact that, when  $A, B, C$  are finitely generated groups,  $\text{asdim}(A *_C B) \leq \max\{\text{asdim } A, \text{asdim } B, \text{asdim } C + 1\}$  and  $\text{asdim}(A *_C) \leq \max\{\text{asdim } A, \text{asdim } C + 1\}$  (see [Dra08] and Theorem A.1).  $\square$

**Remark 5.3.** *The second part of the proposition (in the case of toric boundary) also follows from recent results about virtual specialness of fundamental groups of 3-manifolds [Wis, Liu11, PW12] in view of a criterion for virtual fibering discovered by Agol [Ago08].*

We now show the following easy lemma and then prove the theorem.

**Lemma 5.4.**  $\text{eco-dim } G_1 * G_2 = \max\{\text{eco-dim } G_1, \text{eco-dim } G_2\}.$

*Proof.* The inequality  $\geq$  follows from the fact that  $G_1, G_2$  are undistorted in  $G = G_1 * G_2$ . Suppose that, for  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $f_i : G_i \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^n T_j^i$  are quasi-isometric embeddings. We have to show that  $G$  embeds in the product of  $n$  trees as well. Denote by  $T$  the Bass-Serre tree of  $G$ . For each vertex  $v$  of  $T$  denote by  $T_k^v$  a copy of  $T_k^{i(v)}$ , where  $i(v)$  equals  $i$  if the stabilizer of  $v$  is conjugate to  $G_i$ . When  $e$  is an edge of  $T$  with endpoints  $v_1, v_2$ , we let  $p_e$  be the only element of  $G$  in the intersection of the left cosets of  $G_1, G_2$  corresponding to  $v_1, v_2$ . Finally, we let  $T_k$  be the tree obtained from  $\bigcup T_k^v$  by adding an edge of length, say, 1 connecting  $f_{1,k}(p_e)$  to  $f_{2,k}(p_e)$  for each edge  $e$  of  $T$ , where  $f_{i,k}$  is the  $k$ -th component of  $f_i$  and we identify  $G_i$  with its left coset corresponding to an endpoint of  $e$ .

There is a natural map  $f : G \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n T_k$ , which (up to an error bounded by 1) restricts to  $f_i$  on every left coset of  $G_i$ . It is readily checked that this map is a quasi-isometric embedding (using more sophisticated technology than needed, one can use the distance formula and observe that, as we added edges of length 1 connecting  $T_{v_1}$  to  $T_{v_2}$  when  $v_1$  is adjacent to  $v_2$ , we have  $d(f(x), f(y)) \geq d_T(x, y)$  and  $d_T(x, y)$  is approximately  $d_{\hat{G}}(x, y)$ ).  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 5.1.* Let  $G_i$ , for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , be the fundamental groups of the prime factors  $M_i$  of  $M$ . Then  $G$  is the free product of the  $G_i$ , so that  $\text{eco-dim}(G) = \max\{\text{eco-dim}(G_i)\}$  in view of the previous lemma, and also  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(G) = \max\{\text{asdim}_{AN}(G_i)\}$  by [BH09]. In particular, we can just study the case when  $M$  is prime.

We report below a list of previously known cases. Except for the last two cases, the first column indicates the geometry (of the universal cover) of  $M$ . The values in the table are justified below.

$M$	$\text{asdim}_{AN}(\pi_1(M))$	$\text{eco-dim}(\pi_1(M))$
$S^3$	0	0
$\mathbb{R}^3$	3	3
$\mathbb{H}^3$ , closed	3	3
$S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$	1	1
$\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ , closed	3	3
$\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ , non-closed	2	2
$\widetilde{SL_2\mathbb{R}}$	3	3
Nil	3	$\infty$
Sol	3	3 or 4
graph manifold, closed	3	3
graph manifold, non-closed	2	2 or 3

The bounds on  $S^3$ ,  $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are trivial. The calculation of  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(\mathbb{H}^n) = \text{eco-dim}(\mathbb{H}^n) = n$  is found in [BS05, BS07]. This also gives  $\text{eco-dim}(\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}) \leq 3$ , and  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}) = 3$  [DS07, Theorem 4.3]. The spaces  $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$  and  $\widetilde{SL_2\mathbb{R}}$  are quasi-isometric. If  $M$  is not closed and has geometry  $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$  then  $\pi_1(M)$  is virtually the product of a free group and  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

The discrete Heisenberg group  $H$  is quasi-isometric to Nil. The result  $\text{asdim}(H) = \text{asdim}_{AN}(H) = 3$  has been obtained by several people, for example see [DH08]. On the other hand,  $\text{eco-dim}(H) = \infty$  as  $H$  does not admit a quasi-isometric embedding into the product of finitely many metric trees, or indeed any CAT(0) space [Pau01]. Thus the proof in the “only if” direction is complete.

For  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(\text{Sol}) = 3$  see [HP12]. As Sol quasi-isometrically embeds in  $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$  (see, for example, [dC08, Section 9]),  $\text{eco-dim}(\text{Sol}) \leq 4$ .

If  $M$  is a graph manifold then  $\text{asdim}_{AN}(\pi_1(M)) \leq \text{eco-dim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 3$  by [HS], and it is observed in the same paper that the equalities hold if  $M$  is closed. We handled the non-closed case for  $\text{asdim}_{AN}$  in Proposition 5.2.

There are only two cases left. First, when  $M$  is a finite volume, non-closed hyperbolic manifold it is well-known that  $\pi_1(M)$  is hyperbolic relative to virtually  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  subgroups [Far98]. (Notice also that  $\text{asdim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 3$  as  $\pi_1(M)$  admits a coarse embedding in  $\mathbb{H}^3$ .) As  $X(\pi_1(M))$  is quasi-isometric to  $\mathbb{H}^3$ , by Theorem 4.1,

$$2 \leq \text{asdim}_{AN}(\pi_1(M)) \leq \text{eco-dim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 5.$$

The second case is when  $M$  is non-geometric and its geometric decomposition contains at least one hyperbolic component. In this case  $\pi_1(M)$  is hyperbolic relative to virtually  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  and graph manifold groups, as a consequence of the combination theorem [Dah03, Theorem 0.1] and

aforementioned fact that the hyperbolic component groups are hyperbolic relative to virtually  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  groups. (Note too that  $\text{asdim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 4$  holds by [BD04].) By Theorem 1.2 and the graph manifold groups bound of [HS] we have

$$2 \leq \text{asdim}_{AN}(\pi_1(M)) \leq \text{eco-dim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 8,$$

when  $M$  is non-closed, and

$$3 \leq \text{asdim}_{AN}(\pi_1(M)) \leq \text{eco-dim}(\pi_1(M)) \leq 8,$$

when  $M$  is closed. The lower bound in the last case follows from the fact that the asymptotic dimension is greater or equal to the virtual co-homological dimension for groups of type FP [Dra09].  $\square$

#### APPENDIX A. ASYMPTOTIC DIMENSION OF HNN EXTENSIONS

The proof of the following theorem follows almost verbatim the arguments in [Dra08].

**Theorem A.1.** *Let  $A, C$  be finitely generated groups. Then*

$$\text{asdim}(A *_C) \leq \max\{\text{asdim}(A), \text{asdim}(C) + 1\}.$$

We require the following notation. For  $X$  a metric space, we will say that  $(r, d)\text{-dim } X \leq n$  if there exists a  $d$ -bounded cover of  $X$  with Lebesgue number at least  $r$  and multiplicity at most  $n + 1$ . We will say that a family  $\{X_i\}$  of metric spaces satisfy  $\text{asdim } X_i \leq n$  uniformly if for every  $r > 0$  there exists  $d$  so that  $(r, d)\text{-dim } X_i \leq n$ . A partition of the metric space  $X$  is a presentation of  $X$  as a union of subspaces with pairwise disjoint interiors. The proof of Theorem A.1 uses the criterion below.

**Theorem A.2** ([Dra08, Partition Theorem]). *Let  $X$  be a geodesic metric space. Suppose that for every  $R > 0$  there exists  $d > 0$  and a partition  $X = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} W_i$  where  $\text{asdim } W_i \leq n$  uniformly and with the property that  $(R, d)\text{-dim}(\bigcup \partial W_i) \leq n - 1$  (with the restriction of the metric of  $X$ ). Then  $\text{asdim}(X) \leq n$ .*

We now do some preliminary work.

Fix a generating system  $S_A$  of  $A$  and let  $t$  be the stable letter of the HNN extension.  $G = A *_C$  acts on its Bass-Serre tree whose vertices are left cosets of  $A$  in  $G$  and whose edges are labeled by left cosets of  $C$ . The endpoints of the edge  $gC$  are  $gA$  and  $gtA$ . Denote by  $K$  the graph dual to the Bass-Serre tree. We will denote the simplicial metric in  $K$  by  $|\cdot, \cdot|$ , and we let  $|u| = |u, C|$ . Notice that for each pair of vertices in  $K$  there exists a unique geodesic connecting them. Let  $\pi : G \rightarrow K$  be the map  $g \mapsto gC$ .

**Remark A.3.**  $\pi$  extends to a simplicial map of the Cayley graph of  $G$ . In particular,  $\pi$  is 1-Lipschitz.

In fact, let  $s \in S_A$ . Then for each  $g \in G$  we have  $gsA = gA$ , so that the edges  $gC$  and  $gsC$  of the Bass-Serre tree share the endpoint  $gA$ , which is exactly saying that the vertices  $gC, gsC$  of  $K$  are connected by an edge. Similarly, the edges  $gC$  and  $gtC$  of the Bass-Serre tree share the endpoint  $gtA$ .

We divide  $K$  into two parts  $K_0, K_1$  intersecting only at the base vertex  $C$ , where  $K_1$  contains the edges corresponding to  $tA$ . Let  $\bar{d}$  be the graph metric on  $K$ , and denote by  $B_r^1$  the closed  $r$ -ball in  $K_1$  centered at  $C$ , where  $r$  will always denote an integer. We will write  $v \leq u$ , where  $u, v \in K^{(0)}$ , if  $v$  lies on the geodesic segment  $[C, u]$  (notice that this is a partial order). For  $u \in K^{(0)}$  with  $u \neq C$  and  $r > 0$  denote

$$K^u = \{v \in K^{(0)} \mid v \geq u\},$$

and

$$B_r^u = \{v \in K^u \mid |v| \leq |u| + r\}.$$

Notice that if  $u = gC \in K_1$  then  $B_r^u = gB_r^1$  and  $K^u = gK_1$ . In particular,  $\pi^{-1}(B_r^u) = g\pi^{-1}(B_r^1)$  and  $\pi^{-1}(K^u) = g\pi^{-1}(K_1)$ .

We say that  $F \subseteq G$  separates  $H_1, H_2 \subseteq G$  if all paths in the Cayley graph connecting  $H_1$  to  $H_2$  intersect  $F$ . Set  $D_R = \{x \in G \mid d(x, C) = R\} \cap \pi^{-1}(K_1)$ , for  $R \in \mathbb{N}$ . For  $u = gC \in K_1$  denote  $D_R^u = gD_R$  and notice that  $\pi(D_R^u) \subseteq B_R^u$ .

**Lemma A.4.** Let  $u \in K_0^{(0)}, v \in K^{(0)}$  be so that either  $v < u$  or  $v$  is incomparable with  $u$ . Then  $D_R^u$  separates  $\pi^{-1}(v)$  and  $\pi^{-1}(u')$  whenever  $u < u'$  and  $|u'| - |u| > R$ .

*Proof.* We will show that  $D_R$  separates  $\pi^{-1}(K_0)$  and  $\pi^{-1}(u')$  if  $|u'| > R$  and  $u' \in K_1$ , using the action of  $G$  then yields the required statement. As  $\pi$  is 1-Lipschitz we have  $d(C, \pi^{-1}(u')) > R$  so that  $D_R$  separates  $C$  and  $\pi^{-1}(u')$ . To complete the proof notice that  $C$  separates  $\pi^{-1}(K_0)$  and  $\pi^{-1}(K_1)$  (as their images through  $\pi$  are separated by the vertex labeled  $C$ ).  $\square$

**Lemma A.5.** Suppose  $R \leq r/4$ . Then  $d(gD_R, g'D_R) \geq 2R$  whenever  $g, g' \in G$  with  $gC, g'C \in K_1$ ,  $|gC|, |g'C| \in r\mathbb{N}$  and  $gC \neq g'C$ .

*Proof.* Set  $u = gC, u' = g'C$ . Suppose first that  $|u| \neq |u'|$ . As  $\pi(gD_R) \subseteq B_R^u$  and  $\bar{d}(B_R^u, B_R^{u'}) \geq r - R \geq 3R$ , and in view of the fact that  $\pi$  is 1-Lipschitz, we get  $d(gD_R, g'D_R) \geq 3R$ .

Suppose instead  $|u| = |u'|$  and pick  $x \in gD_R, y \in g'D_R$ . Every path in  $K$  between  $\pi(x)$  and  $\pi(y)$  passes through  $u$  and  $u'$ . This applies in

particular to the projection of a geodesic  $\gamma$  in the Cayley graph of  $G$ , so that  $\gamma$  intersects  $gC$  and  $g'C$ . Since  $d(x, gC), d(y, g'C) = R$ , we get  $d(x, y) \geq 2R$ .  $\square$

**Lemma A.6.** *For  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $(At)^m = \bigcup At^{\epsilon_1} \cdots At^{\epsilon_m} \subseteq A *_C$ , where each  $\epsilon_i$  equals 0 or 1. Then  $\text{asdim}(At)^m \leq \max\{\text{asdim } A, \text{asdim } C + 1\}$  for every  $m$ .*

*Proof.*  $(At)^m$  admits a coarse embedding in  $\pi_1(\mathcal{G})$ , where  $\mathcal{G}$  is a graph of groups so that all vertex groups are isomorphic to  $A$ , all edge groups are isomorphic to  $C$  and the underlying graph is a tree. Repeated applications of [Dra08, Theorem 2.1] give  $\text{asdim } \pi_1(\mathcal{G}) \leq \max\{\text{asdim } A, \text{asdim } C + 1\}$ , and hence the same holds for  $(At)^m$ .  $\square$

We are now ready for the proof of the theorem.

*Proof of Theorem A.1.* Set  $n = \max\{\text{asdim}(A), \text{asdim}(C) + 1\}$ . Once we show  $\text{asdim}(\pi^{-1}(K_0)), \text{asdim}(\pi^{-1}(K_1)) \leq n$ , the conclusion follows from the Finite Union Theorem [BD01]. We will show the latter, using the Partition Theorem A.2. Fix  $R > 0$  and take  $r > 4R$ . By Lemma A.4 we can write  $G = X_+ \cup X_-$  with  $X_+ \cap X_- = D_R$  so that  $X_+ \subseteq \pi^{-1}(K_1)$ , and  $\pi^{-1}(K_0) \subseteq X_-$ , and  $D_R$  separates  $X_+ \setminus D_R$  and  $X_- \setminus D_R$ . For each  $u \in K_1^{(0)}$  fix  $g_u$  so that  $u = g_u C$ . Set  $X_\pm^u = g_u(X_\pm)$ ,  $V_r = X_+ \cap \left(\bigcap_{|u|=r} X_-^u\right)$  and  $V_r^u = g_u(V_r)$ . It is readily seen that  $\pi(V_r) \subseteq B_{r+R}^1$  and that

$$\pi^{-1}(K_1) = \bigcup_{|u| \in r\mathbb{N}^+} V_r^u \cup N_R^+(C),$$

where  $N_R^+(C) = N_R(C) \cap \pi^{-1}(K_1)$ . If  $|u|, |w| \in r\mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $V_r^u \cap V_r^w \neq \emptyset$  and  $u \neq w$  then either  $u < w$  and  $|w| = |u| + r$  or, vice versa,  $w < u$  and  $|u| = |w| + r$ . Also, if  $V_r^u \cap V_r^w \neq \emptyset$  and  $u < w$  then  $V_r^u \cap V_r^w = D_R^w$  for  $D_R^w = g_w D_R$ . Putting these facts together we get

$$Z = \bigcup_{|u| \in r\mathbb{N}^+} \partial V_r^u = \bigcup_{|u| \in r\mathbb{N}^+} D_R^u.$$

As  $D_R$  is coarsely equivalent to  $C$ , there is, for some  $d > 0$ , an  $(R, d)$ -cover  $\mathcal{U}$  of  $D_R$  (i.e. the Lebesgue number of  $\mathcal{U}$  is at least  $R$  and  $\mathcal{U}$  is  $d$ -bounded) with multiplicity at most  $n$ . By Lemma A.5,  $\bigcup_{|u| \in r\mathbb{N}^+} g_u \mathcal{U}$  is an  $(R, d)$ -cover of  $Z$ , and this witnesses the fact that  $(R, d)\text{-dim}(Z) \leq n - 1$ . Finally, notice that  $\pi^{-1}(B_s^1) \subseteq (At)^{s+1}$  so that  $\text{asdim } B_s^1 \leq n$ , for each  $s \in \mathbb{N}$ . In particular,  $\text{asdim } \pi^{-1}(B_{r+R}^1) \leq n$  and thus  $\text{asdim } \pi^{-1}(V_r^u) \leq n$  uniformly. Finally,  $\text{asdim } N_R^+(C) \leq n - 1 \leq n$ , so that the Partition Theorem applies.  $\square$



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